

## GREAT MINE BONANZA.

A special dispatch from Nogales, Ariz., to the Denver News, under date of February 23, says:

The gold strike in the Torres mountains has caused a great deal of excitement in Arizona and the southwest and a large number of miners and prospectors have already started for the scene. The strike is not a new one, it having been found over a year ago by three Americans—J. E. Sims, who is a civil engineer and assayer, employed by the Mexican government, with E. M. Sturgis and A. C. Riordan. The men found the ledge and broke off some of the rock, which showed free gold, and then an assay was made by Sims they took steps at once to denounce it and obtain title to the ground from the Mexican government. After title had been received they started to do development. A shaft was sunk on the ledge to a depth of about fourteen feet and ore was found all the way down. The assays of some of the ore ran as high as \$12,000 to the ton, and no assay made ran less than \$3,200.

### Millions in Sight.

The property has been examined by three different experts and all give out the report that the El Tigre has the biggest body of free milling gold ore in the state of Sonora thus far found. They have carefully gone over the ground and give estimates from \$2,000,000 to \$3,500,000 worth of gold ore in sight. The owners are holding the property for \$600,000 gold, and will not let it go for a cent less. A Philadelphia company has an option on the property which lasts about thirty days more, and the Phelps-Dodge company of New York will take the property if the Philadelphia parties are not able to raise the money.

The Phelps-Dodge company own the Pecacho mine, which is another high grade gold mine, and shipped a few weeks ago a solid train load of ore which was valued at over \$1,000,000. Colorado experts claim the Pecacho has several million dollars near the surface, and the ore is being mined at a very low price. The average of the Pecacho ore is about the same as the El Tigre. Both mines are free milling and are located about forty miles apart.

The heavy snow storms of the past week have made prospecting and travel in the new country impossible. The Yaqui river is about ten feet over its banks and it is impossible to ford it. Some places are being worked in the arroyos which run into the Yaqui, and gold is being taken out in paying quantities. When the snow has melted in the Torres mountains and the Yaqui has resumed its normal condition a large amount of gold will be found in the placers and a large number of prospectors will work the gold on the bars in the river.

### Route to the Gold Fields.

The best way to get to the new gold strike is to go by the way of Douglas, Ariz., and to Fronteras, which is on the Nacozari railroad. Mules, burros and horses can be obtained at Fronteras, while at Cos and Turicachi it is impossible to get any kind of conveyance to the gold fields. The distance from Fronteras to the new strike is about sixty miles, but it is over easy wagon roads and the trails are better than those by way of Turicachi. A number of prospectors are preparing to leave Douglas in about two weeks. Several parties are being formed in Bisbee, Tombstone and other Arizona mining camps and will start for the scene of the excitement just as soon as the snow is melted enough to get animals over it.

There is a strip of country about five miles wide and twelve long which is open to location, and good mineral ledges can be traced the entire length of the strip. It is a honey-combed quartz and shows free gold. This strip is adjoining the El Tigre and is good ground to prospect on. This ground lies outside of the free zone, and Americans can take up the ground by making a denouncement and filling their papers at the Mexican mining office in Montezuma. The American prospectors who are camped at Turicachi will make a rush for this section just as soon as they can get through and some have already started, taking a round-about way, and hope to be able to get into the country ahead of others.

### Mexican Mining Laws.

Americans going into the new country in Sonora should familiarize themselves with the Mexican mining laws, and be very careful in making denouncements, and should provide themselves with all necessary exploration papers. This will save them a great deal of time and trouble. The Mexican government has an office at Fronteras and assists the Americans in every way they possibly can.

Some very fine specimens of the El Tigre ore and some of the placer gold is on exhibition at the Atlas mining bureau in Douglas and has been examined by a large number of mining men in this section.

The Best Prescription for Malaria, Chills and fever is a bottle of Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteful form. No cure; no pay. Price, 50c.

As it be true that Cole Younger and Frank James are to start a wild west show the country will bitterly condemn the mushy heartedness of the Minnesota board of pardons.

### POLICE COURT.

Police court was well attended this morning by offenders ranging from common drunk to petty larceny.

Frank Armijo, a native of Barcelona, who is employed in the warehouse of

Swift & Co., was arrested yesterday on the charge of stealing a ham and a quantity of bacon. But the ham was the only article he could be accused of stealing, although the disappearance of the bacon looked rather suspicious, as Armijo was the only one in the warehouse. He pleaded guilty to stealing the ham and was sent over to the county jail for thirty days.

A. P. Osburn, a traveler, was arrested by Officer Barton at the depot last night for being drunk and raising a disturbance. He pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined \$5, which he paid and departed not pleased with Albuquerque's police tactics.

Ellen Bound, a decided blonde, whose years of existence had passed the point of sweet sixteen, etc., was arrested on the "acre" last night for being out after the curfew hour without an escort and being in a state of inebriety. She claimed to be an innocent girl, placed in her present condition by the cold, cruel world. Her story didn't go with the judge, as she was up just a week ago for the same offense, claiming at that time that she had lost her way, the docturnal activity on Third street having confused her geography of Albuquerque. For the coming ten days she will act in the capacity of scrub "lady" around the city hall.

An arrest was made by the officers yesterday afternoon of a well known street loafer for committing a nuisance on the sidewalk. He was fined \$5 for this offense, which is becoming too prominent. The police mean to put a stop to this disgusting habit, and the next offender will receive a double fine.

### MERCHANTS-TAXPAYERS.

A petition from the citizens of Albuquerque, favoring the division of territorial council now assembled at Santa Fe, yesterday by Councilman Hughes.

It was taken charge of by the committee on counties and county lines. The petition was signed by a number of taxpayers of the city and necessarily should carry some weight with it toward bringing forth a favorable report on the new county bill from the committee.

The special from Santa Fe yesterday announcing that a hot fight was being made in the council against the creation of Sandoval county, and that Hon. Frank A. Hubbell was working hard against the division, was read here with much surprise, and was commented on freely on the streets last night by prominent business men and members of the city board of trade and those who attended the two mass meetings of citizens recently held here.

The following are a batch of interviews from a number of Albuquerque merchants and taxpayers, who are not at all backward about voicing their sentiments on the division proposition.

T. A. Whitten—Am in favor of county division.

H. Brockmeier, senior member of the firm of Brockmeier & Cox—I believe that it will save the county much money in the way of mileage in summoning and bringing to court jurors and witnesses and consequently reduce expenses and taxes. Under the existing conditions I sincerely believe that it would be very beneficial to the taxpayers.

T. Y. Maynard, proprietor of the Maynard jewelry store—I believe a division of the county, providing it can be done with justice to all taxpayers, and shut off the long mileage fees for jurors, will be advantageous to the city of Albuquerque.

E. L. Washburn, the clothier—I believe it is a good thing from an economical standpoint. I believe that a small county can be conducted more economically than a large county. We can easily afford to accept the whole of the county debt.

Dave Weinmann, of the Economist—The sooner the county is divided the better for both counties, and especially for Albuquerque. Instead of using the taxes collected for the benefit of such a big county the same can be used to much advantage in a smaller county and something can be seen for the money expended. Take the road east on Railroad avenue, leading to the mesa; it is a disgrace to any civilized community and as long as the county commissioners allow such roads to exist, just so long are we not entitled to statehood.

J. A. Skinner, the grocerman—For the people of Albuquerque, I think the division of the county would be a good thing. It is sure to lower the taxes we are paying, which are exceedingly exorbitant.

J. W. Maletie, proprietor of the Fair store—I say divide the county if it is going to benefit Albuquerque any. I think if the county promoters are from the new county and want the county divided, they on the north half, should take a good share of the debt.

E. Rosenwald, of Rosenwald Bros., merchants and large property owners—At first it was my opinion that the county should not be divided, but since I have considered the matter and talked to several people on the subject I am convinced that a division of the county would be most beneficial. I am almost positive that our taxes would be less, if the county were smaller.

It was so cold in Chicago last week that the girls wore hot bricks in their shoes to keep their wealth of feet warm.

Attorney E. V. Chavez was a passenger for Los Lunas yesterday. He returned last night.

City Attorney J. H. Stingle returned last night from Santa Fe, where he spent yesterday.

## TWO MORE UNIONS.

Today the organization of plasterers and bricklayers of the city was practically accomplished by the district organizer for the American Federation of Labor, A. L. Weems. These two unions will hold meetings and elect officers and send to their national headquarters for charters some time during the present week. They will become affiliated with the Central Labor Union of this city.

The following is a copy of the resolutions drafted and sent to Hon. Thos. Hughes, member of the legislative assembly in session at Santa Fe:

Whereas, As it has come to the knowledge of the Central Labor Union of Albuquerque that there are several bills pending, or are about to be introduced in your honorable body, among them being council bill No. 75, which contemplates the employment of convict labor on public buildings and highways, we, as citizens and laboring men who truly earn bread according to divine ordination, most earnestly protest. In the first place we believe it an imposition on the convict to add other punishment to his sentence than he would suffer within the prison walls by exposing him to the public observation, criticism and ridicule which outside labor would engender. In the second place we object to being placed on a level with, or as it were, in competition with—not to use a stronger term—these unfortunate wards of the territory. Therefore be it

Resolved, That as American citizens, being loyal and obedient to the laws of our country, and willing to suffer such deprivation as Divine Providence in its mercy and just and equitable laws, place upon us, nor have no desire to be free from honest competition with our fellow, yet do most vehemently protest against what we consider an invasion of our rights as freemen and an innovation entirely foreign to our government and institutions which none of the states have ever adopted, with the exception of the south, where the colored race is in the majority. Be it further

Resolved, That we request that these resolutions be read in both houses and inscribed on the record thereof.

Witness our hand and the seal of the Central Labor Union of Albuquerque, N. M.

ROBERT MASSEY,

President.

J. F. OHDE

Corresponding Secretary.

B. KEMMERER,  
H. BEAUBEN,  
Committee on Legislation.

**TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY**  
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on the box; 25c.

### MAX BECKER AGAIN.

Out of respect to Mrs. Max E. Becker, The Citizen publishes below her denial of the article published in this paper Tuesday afternoon, but in no way do they retract the statements made regarding Max Becker's appearance in police court, and the reason why he was fined \$15 for an offense which should have been ninety days in the county jail.

The Citizen was prompted by no personal animosity in showing up a man whose conduct toward his wife has roused public feelings for many years past.

If it were necessary to substantiate the statements made by The Citizen, extracts could be obtained from the court and police records which would bring to light many seasons of trouble caused by Mr. Becker, which are unknown to the public. His recent trouble at Socorro, which was very disgraceful, is also an unwritten item.

Mrs. Becker's statements, denying the charges, are as follows:

#### Good Wife's Denial.

Mr. Becker is not a "wife beater" and did not "beat" me, neither did we have any friends, or liquor, (or to use The Citizen's words) oil of joy, in the house at the time.

I beg to state in as few words as possible, that Mr. Becker had been drinking, and having not eaten anything for several days, the liquor naturally affected him.

When I found I could not manage Mr. Becker alone I then sent for the marshal, who sent an officer in his place.

I instructed the officer not to arrest Mr. Becker, but have him guarded until he recovered his mind.

I preferred no charges against him whatsoever.

I also mentioned to the officer that I had a spare bed room which he could occupy with Mr. Becker and would prefer having him guarded in the house; he informed me that he would take Mr. Becker down and look for the marshal and see what he had to say and if permissible would return with Mr. Becker and place a guard over him in the house; he asked Mr. Becker to accompany him, and promised Mr. Becker that he would bring him back sure, in a couple of hours. I then told him to be sure and make my husband eat some supper, and made out a check and handed it to Mr. Becker in case he had no change with him.

In regard to the check mentioned, Mr. Becker and I have a mutual agreement at the bank that we both sign all checks issued by either of us, as manager and cashier.

I think The Citizen has committed a great wrong in letting personal animosity interfere in this matter by publishing such a vindictive item, which covered the space of half a column.

I appreciate very much the kind interest of my friends, but cannot thank

them for bringing my name into such notoriety.

My husband and I have been living very happily together, especially the last few years, and The Citizen again is wrong in calling him a "brute."

Trusting The Citizen will retract its words now that the truth is told, I am respectfully,

MRS. MAX E. BECKER.

### SENATOR TELLER'S PREDICTION.

He Writes About Statehood in Answer to a Telegram.

A prominent citizen of East Las Vegas received the following self-explanatory letter from United States Senator Henry M. Teller, of Colorado, the other day, says the Las Vegas Record:

United States Senate, Washington, D. C., Feb. 17, 1903.

Dear Sir:—I have your telegram of the 16th inst. It is quite possible that the bill to unite New Mexico and Arizona is satisfactory to you and a majority of the people of New Mexico, but it is not satisfactory to the people of Arizona, who have, in my judgment, the same right to statehood that you people have twenty-five years ago when I favored the admission of New Mexico into the union as a state. I cannot consistently vote for a bill that would unite New Mexico and Arizona, much as I would like to see them admitted at once. I don't believe the republicans of the senate intend to allow a bill for statehood to pass, nor do I believe they would allow it to pass if New Mexico and Arizona were united as one state, although some of them profess they would. But, if the bill should be so amended it is not possible to pass it through the senate this session. I believe you people will have to renew the fight at the next session of congress, and I have no hesitation in saying that I am prepared at any time to vote for the admission of New Mexico with her present boundaries and present population. Yours very truly,

H. M. TELLER.

Capt. Hobson says that after lecturing for a year he will ask to be reinstated in the navy. By that time the officials may have demonstrated the fact that the navy can get along very nicely without him.

The members of the Missouri legislature have been supplied with fountain pens accompanied by printed rules showing them that it is not necessary to either dip them in ink or suck their points to make them write.

Parson Parkhurst has his ideal daily paper scheme fairly under way. All he now lacks to start the press wheels to whirling is a trifling cash contribution of \$3,000,000, and he modestly asks some "angel" to step to the front and cough.

### CATHOLIC MISSION.

A large attentive audience appreciated the mission services conducted at the Immaculate Conception church last night by Rev. A. Barry, the Jesuit missionary.

The congregation arrived early and the large auditorium of the church was comfortably crowded when the meeting was opened by a short mass service conducted by Father Mandalar.

The question box was opened and the following questions found therein were read and answered:

"Why has not a Catholic a right to be a Mason?"

"Why is the Catholic church so opposed to mixed marriages?"

"When and where did the Catholics get their religion from the Jews?"

The subject of Rev. Barry's sermon, which followed the answering of the questions, was "Nature, Effects and Consequences of Sin."

Using the words of the Prophet Jeremiah, "Know thou, and see, that it is an evil and a bitter thing for thee to have left the Lord thy God," as a text, he discussed at length, and many were the bright and sparkling truths that the subject brought forth. Rev. Barry was well acquainted with the subject and covered its fruitful field most thoroughly.

He dwelt at length on the sequence of mortal sin, and said in part:

"Mortal sin is a transgression of the law of God in a matter of importance, with full deliberation and full consent of the will. Consequently it is an insult to the Almighty God. One trembles to say it, but so it is. The greatness of an insult is measured by a comparative importance of the persons between whom the offense passes. A year or two ago the heart of the nation was shocked because a vile fanatic struck at the life of the president of the United States. That shock came not so much because an estimable citizen had been ruthlessly shot down, but because Mr. McKinley, in his official capacity, represented a majority of 70,000,000 of American people. Now, then, you committed a mortal sin—you insulted and threatened to take the life, not merely of a human being and ruler of a great nation, but of the eternal God Himself. And for what? For the pleasure of sin. For the gratification of some vile lesson, which you would be ashamed that your best friend should know that you best friend would think of doing. And yet, this is what the world excuses and takes for a matter of course. This is what men laugh at and boast of over their cups. This is sin, so easily committed, so quickly committed and so soon forgotten."

The speaker followed this theme of thought to its lowest degree. The external and internal effects of sin, morally, mentally and physically. His word pictures were vivid, true and terrible.

The mission will be continued until the date as given out, with the usual daily program.

## FATHER BARRY.

The Catholic mission was opened yesterday by Father Barry at the Immaculate Conception church. The inclement weather, to which our Albuquerque people seem to be so sensitive, did not keep them from attending the first exercises held yesterday.

At 9 o'clock after the holy sacrifice of the mass offered by the pastor and the distribution of ashes, the reverend missionary preached to a large congregation, explaining the nature, purpose and meaning of a Catholic mission.

In the afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, he conducted the station of the cross, after which he preached a short discourse to the children.

Last night at 7:30 o'clock, after the station of the cross, Rev. Father Barry preached his first lecture on the immortality of the soul, the destiny of man, the object of life. Father Barry proved himself an orator of uncommon ability. He mastered his subject. He can reason, convince and move as very few men can do. He kept his audience spellbound for at least one hour and a half. He said in part:

"There are certain great questions which in our best moments sound forth from the depths of our nature and demand an answer. What am I? Whence have I come? Whither am I going? What is before me? What is expected of me? What have I to expect? What is the way? What the means to attain it?" These, the preacher said, are the questions which in a thousand tones sing out in the minds and hearts of men. And once they have been heard they keep echoing on through all life, haunting us with their whisper or their shout, whenever a lull in the busy hum around us permits us to listen; and they will not be still until they are answered and reason is satisfied.

"Thus it has been with us," he said. "Thus it has been, as history shows, with all the generations before us. These questions and the attempts to answer them constitute the meaning of all the systems of philosophy that ever existed. 'Back at the very dawn of history we hold our Aryan ancestors, preeminently the thinkers of their day, wrestling with these great problems of the soul, seeking their solution with an earnestness perhaps never equalled in later times. Their intellect recognized the infinite—the eternal, as the beginning and end of all things, and their hearts yearned for nearness to Him, union with Him, absorption in Him. To Him their philosophic thought, and their poetic fancy, were entirely consecrated."

"Ages later on we behold the Greeks occupying without dispute the domain of intellectual supremacy. Sage after sage discourses to multitudes of enthusiastic disciples on the nature, the origin, the destiny of all things. They are aided in their efforts to fathom these depths by the wisdom that preceded them, in Chaldea, in Persia, in India, in China, in Egypt."

"All through the course of modern history we find the same stream of anxious thought running almost unintermittently."

"From these facts it follows with inexorable logic, that since the human mind so universally and so imperiously demands an answer to these problems, an answer there must be within its reach. The universality of law, the general harmony and fitness of things, forbids us to suppose that man is the one exception whose being is a contradiction. His whole nature cries out that it is not self-sufficing, and that the things around it are powerless to fill the abyss of its cravings and its aspirations. Whenever it is not consciously thoughtless or foolish it reaches outward and upward by the very necessity of its being and demands the why and the wherefore of its own existence and the existence of the things that fall under its observation."

"In vain man appeals to science for an answer to these problems. It can not answer even the simple question, 'What is life?' It tells us that at some period in the remote long ago, there were atoms; these atoms grouped themselves into molecules; these molecules united to form bodies; the bodies gave themselves an organization; and this organization became life. At first there was only the vegetable life which constitutes the plant, but little by little this life developed itself into the sensitive life—the life of taste, touch, smell, sight and hearing. Finally, by the force of exercise the life of sense became the life of intelligence and free will. In other words, the stone converts itself into a plant, the plant becomes an animal, the animal makes itself into a man! Nonsense, how could the simple material disposition of the elements of a body give to itself that interior and spontaneous movement called life, which it had not? Again, how could life, reduced to simple internal movement in the plant, give to itself sensation, which it had not? Finally, how could the life of sense given to itself the life of intelligence, which it had not? Nemo dat quod non habet."

"No, science cannot solve the problem of man's existence. It cannot answer the question, 'Whence he came?' much less the more difficult ones, 'Why is he here?' and 'Whither is he going?' To answer these questions satisfactorily, we must know the fundamental principle of man's constitution. Without this principle we have no key to his nature or destiny. Composed of a spiritual soul and a material body, the body is the organ of the soul and the soul is the vital form of the body. The body exists only for the sake of the soul, and the soul exists for a higher purpose, a nobler object. Man is a subject made for an

object, this is the fundamental principle of his constitution, without knowing the object we cannot understand the subject.

"What then is the object for which man exists? The catechism answers, God. This is the only answer that satisfies the intellect and soothes the heart. 'Who made you?' God made me. 'Why did He make you?' That I may know, love and serve Him here on earth and be happy with Him forever in heaven. These few words contain more wisdom than all the philosophical systems and scientific theories that were ever invented. When a man understands them, in a practical way, then he can answer the question, 'Is life worth living?'"

"Man is made for God, nothing else, or nothing less, can satisfy the craving of His intellect for truth and knowledge, and the desire of his heart for happiness and love. Man is made for God. Consequently he is not an independent being. He is constituted under special relations of dependence on his Creator. The nation has a right to the service of its citizens. The parent has a right to the love and respect of his children. The employer has a right to the labor of the employed. The farmer has a right to the produce of the field he has cultivated. Much more has God a right and title to the love and service of man. This love and service constitute the sum of man's relations and obligations of his Maker. Therefore they should not be limited to a secondary place in the makeup of a man's life. Since God exists, man is His creature—the work of His hands, consequently man is bound to worship God with a positive, personal worship. The citizen, for the very reason that he is a citizen, has certain duties and obligations to fulfill. The soldier, because he is a soldier, has other duties and obligations in accord with his military profession. Even the child, for the simple reason that he is a child, has duties and obligations towards his parents. Much more the creature, man, for the very reason that he is a creature, has certain duties and obligations towards his God. Did we belong to ourselves, were we capable of giving content and happiness to ourselves, we might then determine the conditions of our service; but it is not so. It is in God who must give me happiness, and since we are the creatures of God, the subjects of God, it belongs to God to prescribe the conditions. Now, this same God has told us what He requires in the line of service, when He said, 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with thy whole heart and soul, with all thy strength and with all thy mind.' This is the first principle of the natural as well as of the supernatural law and is obligatory on all men."

"Consequently, then, I must serve God by keeping His commandments. These contain the manifestation of His will in my regard, and I must be convinced that this is a real necessity for me. It is not necessary that I should be rich or great. It is not necessary that I should live a long life. In fact, it is not necessary that I should exist; but since I do exist, it is absolutely necessary that I should serve God."

Father Barry continued along this line of argumentation for over an hour and then the service concluded with the benediction. Mission services will be held every day during the week. The order of exercises will be as follows: Mass and short instruction at 6:30 a. m. Mass and sermon at 8:30 a. m., followed by blessing of religious articles. Stations of the cross and mission services for children at 4 p. m. Rosary, lecture and benediction at 7:30 p. m. The mission will close next Sunday evening with the papal blessing and the granting of a plenary indulgence to all who shall have complied with the conditions.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure; no pay. Price, 25 cents.

### LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Judge B. S. Baker attended the sessions of the supreme court at Santa Fe yesterday.

Capt. W. E. Dame came down from the capital last night after a short visit in the old city.

Attorney Herbert F. Reynolds was in Santa Fe yesterday attending the sessions of the supreme court.

Roger Gatlin is now a bell boy at the Alvarado. His appearance is quite military in the usual Alvarado uniform.

E. A. Cahoon, cashier of the First National bank of Roswell, is spending the day in the city calling on old acquaintances. Mr. Cahoon has just been appointed a regent of the Roswell military institute.

Territorial Coal Mine Inspector Joe E. Sheridan was a passenger from Santa Fe last night and continued his journey south.

Jas. L. Seligman, of Philadelphia, senior member of the Santa Fe firm of Seligman Bros., arrived in Albuquerque last night.

W. M. Bell, the promoter of the Albuquerque shoe factory, was a passenger west Wednesday night. He will return Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Bibb returned to their home at Laguna yesterday after spending a few days in the city shopping and visiting.

W. W. Strong, the contractor, has secured a contract for the construction of the proposed new addition of the St. Joseph's sanitarium.

Slater Alexandrine, who is in charge of the St. Joseph sanitarium, spent yesterday at Santa Fe. She returned to this city last night.

Roy McDonald, the enterprising traveling solicitor for the Mutual Life Insurance company, has returned from a trip to Deming and Silver City.

## THE WIFE BEATER.

Max E. Becker, district manager of the Germania Life Insurance company, was a conspicuous character in police court this morning for mistreating his wife.

Last evening a party of Max's friends gathered at the house to have a good sociable evening. They had plenty of "oil of joy" and in a short time Max was beside himself with lovely high spirits, which, in a less time, turned into a mean disposition and he began to abuse his wife because she refused to sign a check for him. His conduct toward his wife became so inhuman that she called an officer and had him thrown in the city prison, where he spent the night sobering up.

At the hearing this morning his wife, who is a perfect lady in every respect, and highly respected by all her friends, and who is also in delicate health, was not able to appear against her brutal husband and the court was compelled to make it a breach of the peace. He pleaded guilty of the charge and was fined \$15.

It would have been treating him justly if about ninety days had been attached to his name on the police records. Another offense of this kind and he will undoubtedly get all that is coming to him.

This is not the first time he has been guilty of abusing his wife, but is an old offense, and has reached the stage where the friends of his wife, a noble lady, intend to take the matter up.

Wife beating is a penitentiary offense, and to see a good and kind woman beaten up by a brute of a husband is more than a peaceful community can stand.

On several occasions The Citizen has kept its columns free of any reference to Max Becker's ill treatment of his wife, but this time it was thought best to let the public understand the true character of the man.

You Know What You Are Taking

When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic, because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure; no pay; 50c.

Marconi has brought his invention to a state of efficiency far beyond anything that was popularly expected. His ability to hold his own in the stock market will probably be one of the questions that will presently come up.—Portland Telegram.

Grover Cleveland went to a photo shop in Philadelphia the other day and had his picture taken, not for publication, but as a pleasant surprise for his relatives.

The woman who fell dead the other day at a Baltimore bargain counter had perhaps just made the discovery that she had left her pocketbook at home.

Having studiously encircled it, Gen. Miles declares himself well pleased with the world. Let us hope the world is as well pleased with our illustrious general.

Mark Levy, brother of Jake Levy, is here on a visit. He hails from New York, and while here Jake will show him Albuquerque under gaslight.

Mrs. J. A. Hall and Miss A. Strathern, prominent people of Topeka, passed through the city this morning.

**PROPOSALS FOR BEEF AND MUTTON**  
—Office Chief Commissary, Denver, Colo., March 3, 1903.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering fresh beef and mutton on block during the year commencing July 1, 1903, will be received here and at offices of commissaries at following posts until 11 A. M., standard mountain time, April 2, 1903, and then opened. Forts Apache, Grant and Huachuca and Whipple Barracks, Arizona. Hay and Wagon, N. M. Proposals will be received and opened at same time for fresh beef and mutton, to be delivered at these posts at temperature not greater than 50 degrees Fahrenheit. Information furnished on application. Bidders containing proposals should be marked. Proposals for fresh beef and mutton, and addressed to undersigned or to Commissary at post to be supplied. George H. Davis, Major, Com'y Chief Com'y.

**E. F. BURLINGAME & CO., ASSAY OFFICE AND LABORATORY**  
Established in Colorado, 1866. Samples by mail express will receive prompt and careful attention. Gold and Silver Bullion. Refined, Assayed and Assayed. Concentration Tests. 100 lbs. or car load lots. Write for terms. 1736-1738 Lawrence St., Denver, Colo.

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